

## THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

WILLIAMS & WEST, Proprietors.  
JERE WILLIAMS, Editor.



Woodsfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

A union of hearts, a union of hands,  
A union that none may sever;  
A union of lakes, a union of lands,  
THE AMERICAN UNION FOREVER.

THE UNION AS IT WAS, AND  
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!

"I hold that this Government was made  
on the WHITE BASIS, by WHITE  
MEN, for the BENEFIT OF WHITE MEN  
and their POSTERITY forever."—STRE-  
PHEN A. DOUGLAS.

### MONROE COUNTY ELEC- TION.

The majority in this County for Gen.  
Morgan in round numbers is,

**1650.**

The vote was small, consequently the  
majority is not less than last year, in pro-  
portion to the vote cast.

#### GREEN TOWNSHIP

deserves special mention for her very  
handsome vote of 208 Democratic to 32  
Abolition; making a majority of 176, and  
being an increase of over 40.

#### SWITZERLAND TOWNSHIP

gave a majority of over 125, being an in-  
crease.

#### SENECA TOWNSHIP

increased her majority ten, being the  
largest majority she ever gave.

#### PERRY TOWNSHIP

increased her majority eleven over the  
vote of 1862, when she gave 31.

#### WAYNE TOWNSHIP

with a light vote gave the handsome ma-  
jority of 138, being a small increase over  
1862.

Our opponents in this county estimated  
the Democratic majority at from 1000 to  
1200. They made their estimate, expect-  
ing a light vote. They were correct in  
their expectation of a small vote, but  
have missed the majority.

Every Township in the county gave a  
majority for Gen. Morgan, the smallest  
being 23.

#### COMPARATIVE MAJORITIES.

The following table shows the major-  
ities in the several townships of Monroe  
County for the year 1862 when the Demo-  
crats carried the State and the majorities  
for this year:

	1862.	1865.
Adams.....	161	143
Benton.....	96	96
Bethel.....	68	62
Center.....	196	163
Franklin.....	61	92
Green.....	133	176
Jackson.....	152	135
Malaga.....	114	94
Ohio.....	162	60
Perry.....	31	42
Salem.....	36	23
Seneca.....	90	110
Summit.....	113	88
Sunbury.....	94	66
Switzerland.....	111	125
Washington.....	157	118
Wayne.....	136	138
Total.....	1911	1658

The aggregate vote on the proposal to  
adopt negro suffrage in Connecticut will  
not vary much from sixty thousand. The  
majority against it will not be far from  
six thousand five hundred.

The New York Times has an article  
commenting upon this election, evidently  
from the pen of ex-Gov. Raymond or Mr.  
Weed, which concludes as follows:

"There can be no doubt that the coun-  
try is tired and disgusted with the ex-  
travagant style in which the claims of  
the negro have been pressed. By a  
very active and peremptory school of  
political and social reformers, the claims  
interests, courage and character of the  
whites have been made wholly subordinate  
to those of the blacks. There must be  
in the nature of things, be a reaction to  
all this—and the Connecticut election indi-  
cates that it has begun. How far it will  
go, or what results it will accomplish, re-  
mains to be seen. It will probably, at  
all events, somewhat dampen the ardor of  
ambitious politicians who have supposed  
ultra devotion to the negro the only win-  
ning card, and it may possibly satisfy  
party leaders that it is not always safe  
rashly to insert new planks in a party  
platform."

The Exponents of Democracy.  
ANDREW JACKSON.—The Union must  
and shall be preserved.  
ANDREW JOHNSON.—The Union must  
and shall be restored.

BROWNLOW would make a pretty mess  
of Tennessee. He would disfranchise all  
the small rebels, hang all the leaders, and  
banish the negroes. This would leave  
about four thousand men to do all the  
voting, hold all the offices and vote—  
Brownlow would be sure of re-election for  
the next ten years.—New York Tri-  
bune.

## FROM WASHINGTON

An Order from Sec'y Wells.

### AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

#### The Garrison at Washington

#### Negro Testimony in Mississippi.

New York, Oct. 11.—The order of  
Secretary Wells prohibiting collections of  
money for political purposes from work-  
men in navy yards is published. The  
Secretary notices the attempt to justify  
the practice by the claim that it has heret-  
ofore prevailed under all parties, but he  
does not consider the excuse of any valid-  
ity and therefore orders an immediate  
stop be put to it. The navy yards are to  
be kept free from political maneuvering  
and no persons will be allowed to solicit  
them for the purpose of electioneering  
or to collect funds to advance the interests  
of the candidates for office. The Secre-  
tary has also issued a circular, which we  
have already noticed, directing that here-  
after all applications for the positions of  
master workmen must be made to the  
bureau of yards and docks in Washing-  
ton.

A special to the Herald from Washing-  
ton, 10th, says: Some new complications  
have arisen in Louisiana affairs. Presi-  
dential Gov. Wells has made some  
doubtful comments in Gen. Canby's  
opinion, and he therefore calls for the  
political antecedents of the appointees,  
before allowing them to enter upon the  
duties of their offices. Gen. Sheridan, is  
understood to approve his proceedings.  
The President is reported to have sent  
for Secretary Stanton on hearing of the  
trouble, and enquired with some warmth  
whether interference of the military com-  
manders was by order of the War Depart-  
ment. Mr. Stanton, by the same author-  
ity disavows any and all interference, and  
left the onus on either Gen. Canby or  
Gen. Sheridan. According to the report  
of the affair President Johnson is deter-  
mined to support Gov. Wells, and to tol-  
erate no interference with his legitimate  
duties.

The garrison of Washington is at pres-  
ent composed of seven regiments of the  
veteran reserve corps, the 7th, 9th, 10th,  
12th, 14th, 18th, and 24th; the 9th and  
10th of United States infantry, and 19th  
6th and 24th Pennsylvania regiments,  
and the 19th Ohio volunteers, number-  
ing in the aggregate about 4,000 men.  
The 5th United States cavalry is on duty  
at Gen. Grant's headquarters. The duty  
required of these troops is light, it being  
no more than patrol of Long Bridge and  
doing guard duty at the White House and  
the various stock houses where surplus  
government property is kept. This prop-  
erty is fast being disposed of at auction  
and private sale, the garrison will ere  
long be reduced to merely an ornamental  
body of troops.

Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Miss-  
sippi, on the 25th ult., issued a proclamation  
in regard to the reception of testimony of  
colored witnesses. The Governor says  
that in all civil or criminal cases in which  
the rights of the negroes are involved,  
their testimony may be received in courts  
of the State, subject to the same rules as  
govern the taking of the evidence of white  
persons. This was issued after an agree-  
ment had been entered into with Col.  
Thomas, assistant commissioner of the  
Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi, by  
which that officer consented to transfer all  
cases affecting negroes from the military  
to the local civil tribunals.

A special to the Herald from Washing-  
ton says: Adjutant General Lorenzo  
Thomas reports that the State of Missis-  
sippi alone is credited with furnished up-  
wards of seventy-nine thousand negroes  
and one thousand whites to command  
them. They are represented to have been  
raised during the year 1863 and 1864 for  
service during the war.

Mr. Remond, the Mexican Minister, has  
intelligence that President Juarez was  
still in El Paso as late as the 15th of Sep-  
tember, and that he intended to leave that place  
designedly removing to Sonora, but in no  
event did he contemplate giving up the  
contest or quitting Mexican soil.

#### Hogs.

We had, on Saturday, an interesting  
interview with one of the heaviest pork  
dealers and packers in Southern Indiana.  
He informed us that he had just closed  
an extensive correspondence with drovers  
in this section, and was informed by  
nearly every communication received,  
that stock hogs were plenty, and the crop  
probably the best raised in the past ten  
years. He informed us that it was the  
general opinion among packers that the  
market would open in November, at  
not more than \$8 or \$8.50 per 100 pounds.  
The supply will be very large. We un-  
derstand that three packing houses will  
operate in this city the coming season.—  
New Albany Ledger.

THE MONEY TAKEN FROM MR. DA-  
VIS.—Jeff. Davis's captured gold has just  
been counted at the Treasury Department.  
It amounted to \$87,878 in gold, mostly  
old coinage, \$8,822 in silver, one hun-  
dred and forty-six pieces of foreign coin,  
gold and silver, value not yet estimated,  
and fifty-six bricks of silver, weight over  
five pounds each, estimated value one  
hundred dollars each. The value of the  
whole being somewhat over \$100,000.  
Some of this money and bullion is claim-  
ed by the Bank of Virginia, and the ex-  
change Bank of Virginia, and the Farm-  
ers' Bank of Virginia, as being a por-  
tion of their funds carried off at the time  
of the evacuation of Richmond. No de-  
cision has yet been made by the Depart-  
ment on the claim.

#### President Johnson makes a Speech to a Colored Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—This is a hol-  
iday with many of the colored people of  
Washington, who, in large crowds, have  
followed the First District of Columbia  
regiment, as they marched through the  
streets, having recently returned from the  
South. The regiment proceeded to the  
Executive Mansion and were there ad-  
dressed by the President who thanked  
them for the services they had rendered.  
This, he said, is the country of all within  
its limits, without reference to color, and  
he gave them some wholesome advice,  
indicating the importance of honesty, in-  
dustry and virtue, and the necessity of  
showing by their conduct that they are  
worthy of freedom.

## Release of Prominent Rebels by the President.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The fol-  
lowing was issued to-day.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Oct. 11, 1865.

Whereas, the following named persons,  
to wit: John A. Campbell, of Alabama,  
John H. Regan, of Texas, Alexander H.  
Stephens, of Georgia, George A. Tren-  
holm, of South Carolina; and Charles  
Clarke, of Mississippi, lately engaged in  
a rebellion against the United States  
Government, who are now in close custo-  
dy, have made their submission to the  
authority of the United States, and ap-  
plied to the President for pardon under  
his proclamation; and, Whereas, the au-  
thority of the Federal Government is  
sufficiently restored in the aforesaid States  
to admit of the enlargement of said per-  
sons from close custody, it is ordered that  
they be released on giving their respec-  
tive paroles to appear at such time and  
place as the President may designate, to  
answer any charge that he may direct to  
be preferred against them, and also that  
they will respectively abide, until further  
orders, in the places herein designated,  
and not depart therefrom. John A.  
Campbell, in the State of Alabama; John  
H. Regan, in the State of Texas, Alex-  
ander H. Stephens in the State of Geor-  
gia; George A. Trenholm in the State  
of South Carolina; Charles Clarke, in the  
State of Mississippi. If the President  
should grant pardon to any of said persons  
such persons parole will thereby be dis-  
charged. [Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President.

### Deserting the Radicals.

The Washington correspondent of the  
Philadelphia Ledger continues to report  
to that journal the progress of events in  
connection with restoration. We copy a  
portion of what he says in his last let-  
ter:

"Included among the cordial indorse-  
rs of the President's policy is a majority  
of the best Republicans in the land. The  
truth is, the more honorable and Consti-  
tution loving among the Republicans are  
completely disgusted with this eternal  
agitating and opposition to wise measures  
of restoration, and it has been the very  
thing that has driven them from farther  
association with extremists. Rest assured  
the President is all right. He has de-  
clared that the South can be 'trusted,'  
and firm as a rock will stand in his po-  
sition. To the appeal or suggestion from  
his opponents that the government had  
better be thinking of 'organizing' in-  
stead of disbanding' the President has,  
I am told, replied by ordering the War  
Department to reduce the army immedi-  
ately to a peace footing, which means, I  
presume, an army similar in numbers to  
the one prior to the war. This is a most  
important conclusion, and will naturally  
barb aneur, with hate and bitterness, the  
arrows of the opposition."

### Outrage of Negro Soldiers.

The following paragraphs from our  
Southern exchanges show the ferocious  
character of the negro troops:

"Outrages from negro soldiers station-  
ed at Shreveport (La.) have become so  
frequent and intolerable that the leading  
citizens have finally laid their grievances  
before General Canby, who received them  
favorably, and promised them immediate  
relief, and frankly told the people that  
they should have every protection, and  
that the past war buried with him, and  
antecedents were nothing."

"The absorbing question now in Loui-  
siana is whether that is a State or negro  
Bureau."

"The Houston (Texas) News of the  
18th has reliable information from the  
interior. Planters are much discouraged.  
The negro troops stationed in the interior  
had a most demoralizing effect upon the  
negroes, who are daily leaving the con-  
tractors, and those who remain are idle,  
discontented, and disobedient. Many  
plantations are entirely deserted and the  
crops abandoned."

It is high time the whole negro army  
was disbanded and sent back to the cotton  
fields.

### Dr. Mudd Attempts to Escape.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe corres-  
pondent has the following particulars of  
the attempt to escape made by Dr. Mudd,  
as heretofore published. The Dr. en-  
joyed unusual liberties on the Island,  
through his being detailed in the hospi-  
tal department. Through the advantage  
of this liberty he managed to secrete  
himself in one of the coal bunkers of the  
steamer Thomas Scott. When he was  
found to be missing a most thorough  
search of the steamer was instituted to  
find him, and the search was very nearly  
abandoned and the idea of his conceal-  
ment in it given up, when an officer who  
was assisting in the search thrust the  
point of his sword in the Doctor's face,  
causing him to cry out and thereby make  
known his place of concealment. The  
Dr. lay wholly hid under the coal, ex-  
cept a portion of his face. On his dis-  
covery he was taken back to prison and  
put at hard labor, which occupation he  
is likely to follow for some time. The  
quartermaster of the Thomas Scott was  
subsequently arrested on a charge of com-  
plicity in aiding Dr. Mudd to escape.  
There has been no change in the disposi-  
tion of the other assassination conspira-  
tors.

### The Abatement of the Cholera.

In Europe they are rejoicing over the  
abatement of the cholera in Italy, and it  
is generally believed that it will soon en-  
tirely cease. The mortality is, however,  
still on the increase at Marseilles, though  
such is the condition of the press in  
France, that the papers do not mention  
the calamity which has stricken that  
town. The disease is on the increase in  
the Spanish ports and at Lisbon, but has  
made its appearance at Bucharest and  
other towns at Moldo-Wallachia. Though  
the belief is that the disease is abating,  
the precautions against it are not relax-  
ed.

The day for the election in North Car-  
olina is on the first Thursday in Novem-  
ber.

## NEWS ITEMS.

General Rousseau has had an interview  
with the President, about the troubles in  
Kentucky.

The President promised, it is said, to  
abolish martial law in that State, and  
withdraw the negro troops.

The re-establishment of light houses  
on the Southern coast, destroyed by the  
rebels during the rebellion, has been or-  
dered.

Hospitals for freedmen are being open-  
ed at different points in the South.

Dispatches from North Carolina state  
that the people are well satisfied with the  
manner in which the State convention  
disposed of the secession ordinance. The  
inhabitants are also represented as hostile  
to those men who plunged the State into  
rebellion.

The Fenian excitement still continues  
in Ireland, and it is stated that large sums  
have been received by members of the  
order from America.

The secretary of War has received a  
communication, signed by prominent Rep-  
resentatives and Senators from the differ-  
ent States protesting against the muster-  
ing out of the veteran reserves.

An erroneous impression seems to pre-  
vail in regard to the number of pardons  
granted by the President. The number  
is officially stated at 2658.

It is estimated that twenty thousand  
people have perished of the cholera in  
Constantinople, and that 200,000 people  
have left the city.

It is believed that 50,000 persons have  
left Barcelona, Spain, in flight, on the  
same account.

During the month of September 3300  
acres of public lands were taken up at the  
land office at St. Croix, Wisconsin, and  
upwards of 5,000 acres were entered at  
the office in La Crosse.

A special to the Times from Washing-  
ton 10th, says: The President to-day  
granted 175 pardons, all to North Caro-  
linians of the \$20,000 class.

The Post's Washington special, says  
orders have been issued for mustering  
out the Twenty-third corps, composed ex-  
clusively of colored troops, now doing  
duty on the Rio Grande.

### Foreign News

#### LATEST BY THE CHINA.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 1.—The Fenian  
prisoners were brought before the police  
magistrates at Dublin yesterday, includ-  
ing the editor and proprietor of the Irish  
People newspaper, and Mr. Barry the  
Queen's counsel, appeared for the crown  
and made a long speech. He said within  
the last fortnight 30,500 pounds had ar-  
rived from America to be used in revolu-  
tionizing Ireland, and by this day's mail  
the government had intercepted a letter  
for one of the prisoners named Lepper,  
containing a draft for 410 pounds on the  
house of Rothschild, and several other  
letters containing bills of exchange. The  
making of pikes has also been extensively  
carried on. One of the prisoners had  
made some of these murderous weapons.  
Numerous revolvers and breastplates had  
also been found in possession of the pris-  
oner connected with the Irish People news-  
paper. Mr. Barry concluded his speech  
by asserting that the Fenians were pow-  
erful both in Ireland and America. He  
trusted that this affair would end forever  
such hopeless conspiracies. Evidence was  
then given against the prisoners, and  
some of them were identified as connected  
with the suppressed Fenian organ. The  
investigation is still pending and will  
probably last for several days.

At a private examination of six of the  
Fenians at Dublin castle yesterday it was  
shown that the plot of the Fenians was  
of the most sanguinary character. It was  
to note down the nobility, the aristocracy  
and the land owners and assassinate them  
on the breaking out of the rebellion. The  
linen manufacturers and others were to  
be called on to give material to sup-  
port the cause under the threat of exter-  
mination and confiscation of their prop-  
erty if they refused to do so. The evi-  
dence of treason against prisoners is said  
to be most complete.

### From Washington.

New York, Oct. 10.—A special to the  
Times says Wm. Henry Prescott, former-  
ly Assistant Secretary of State, with Gen.  
Cass, is in the city seeking the restoration  
of some sea island property now in pos-  
session of the freedmen. He has taken  
the oath of allegiance, but does not come  
within any of the excepted classes.

The receipts for internal revenue to-  
day are \$1,488,498.36.

A special to the Herald says: Fifteen  
millions of the newly authorized conver-  
sions into 5-20's were taken during the  
first week, instead of forty millions, as  
stated in a Philadelphia paper.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin club in  
this city this evening, appropriate resolu-  
tions of condolence with the family of the  
late Gen. Horace T. Saunders were unani-  
mously adopted. All citizens of the State  
were invited to accompany his re-  
mains to the depot to-morrow after-  
noon.

Mr. T. Vanhorn, M. C. elect from Mo.,  
arrived in Washington this evening direct  
from Kansas City. Col. Vanhorn has  
been in attendance upon the great Indian  
council at Fort Smith, looking to the fu-  
ture development of the Western border,  
and will be enabled to lay before the next  
Congress a most valuable report concern-  
ing the wealth, advantages and resour-  
ces of the West. The Colonel has fig-  
ured prominently in western Missouri for  
the last ten years.

Ex-Marshal Ward H. Lamon is in the  
city, and will open a law office here within  
a fortnight.

Mr. Ward, of Savannah, formerly Rep-  
resentative of the United States in China,  
is spoken of as United States Senator from  
Georgia.

The specifications for the trial of Cap-  
tain Pettit, late of the Andersonville pris-  
on, are nearly made up, and the trial will  
be commenced in the course of a few days  
in Alexandria, with Assistant Judge Ad-  
vocate Gowan to conduct the case.

If capital contributed money, did not  
labor contribute its blood, its muscle, its  
life, to sustain the country? Why then  
should capital be exempt from taxation,  
and labor pay the whole?

## Bond and Free-Free and Bond.

Working men of America—who made  
the law that you should toil all your life  
to pay the billions of taxes heaped upon  
us?

Why should the poor men and women  
who have given their earnings—their sons  
—their relatives—their blood to subdue  
the rebellion now closed—not only pay  
for all the feast of blood, but support in  
idleness the loyal cowards who dare not  
fight, and the rich men who hold bonds  
exempt by congressional enactment from  
taxation? Who made the poor—the lab-  
oring man, woman and child slaves to  
debt?

Why should you pay any man for be-  
ing rich?

When this war began Thomas Smith,  
owned a farm. It was a good farm—he  
sold it for twenty thousand dollars, and  
put the money in the Bank. He was a  
"loyal" man—that is, a man who was in  
favor—

Of Abolitionism,  
Of mobs,  
Of military trials,  
Of false imprisonments,  
Of a total disregard for the Constitu-  
tion, for the laws, for civil rights.

During the reign of Lincoln, the above  
qualifications were the test of loyalty—  
Smith had a contract and made a hundred  
thousand dollars, half of which he di-  
vided among Generals, Senators and Re-  
publican lobbyists.

When the war was over, Smith had  
seventy-five thousand dollars. He in-  
vested in bonds exempt from taxation,  
and receives every three months over  
seven per cent. interest, amounting to  
five thousand and ninety-seven dollars a  
year.

Smith is rich—loyal, and a man of  
means. He wears broadcloth, gets drunk,  
does as he pleases, and no one dare ques-  
tion him. He has seventy-five thousand  
dollars in Government bonds—he does  
not have a farthing of tax to pay—his  
fortune is made.

When this war began, Robert Jones  
owned a farm worth twenty thousand dol-  
lars. He kept it—went to the war—  
fought—returned. He found his farm  
taxed five thousand dollars by his stay  
at home neighbors to raise bounty money  
to give men to exempt them from the  
draft. He finds his property taxed—  
taxed—taxed—taxed! to raise money to  
clear his loyal neighbors from war.

And Robert Jones learns that he can-  
not sell a cow, a horse, crop of grain or  
hay but it is taxed. He is made to pay  
taxes on all he has. He must help build  
roads, bridges, school houses, jails,  
churches, and pay the current expenses  
of his town, county, city, State and na-  
tion. He toils early and late. His wife  
sews, eggs, butter, and cheese, poultry  
and the products of her loom. His chil-  
dren wear coarse goods, sell berries, wild  
fruit and game from the field, river and  
forest to help along. The best cow goes  
in the fall to pay taxes.

Thomas Smith has seventy-five thou-  
sand dollars in Government bonds, by a  
Republican administration made exempt  
from taxation. He lives at ease, pays not  
a cent of taxes for any purpose whatever,  
and then by law compels Robert Jones  
to toil to pay taxes, and toil a few extra  
hours each week to pay him, Smith, in-  
terest money on his fortune beside.

Look at this!

We are talking to the Robert Joneses  
of America now—to the laboring men of  
our country, and not to the bondholders  
who are by a Republican bondocracy ad-  
ministration protected in their wealth.

Democracy made this nation what it  
was, when the war commenced—a rich  
happy and prosperous people.

Democracy favored equal taxation—  
equal responsibility.

Democracy taught law and obedience  
thereto.

Republicanism has brought us war.

It has filled the earth with dead  
bodies.

It has hilloked the land with fresh  
graves.

It has transformed a rich and produc-  
ing country into a land of ashes, broken  
hearts and desolation.

It has rioted in extravagance and has  
heaped more taxes upon the people of the  
United States than was levied upon Amer-  
ica, France, England and Spain when the  
war began.

It has by legislation withdrawn two-  
thirds the capital of the entire United  
States from taxation borrowing money  
and giving the government's notes or  
bonds for the same, and besides paying  
double the interest; foreign countries pay,  
exempted the notes or bonds from tax-  
ation, thus throwing the entire weight of  
the war, and the extravagances of the  
most wicked, reckless, profligate and mis-  
chief working administration the country  
ever knew, upon the laboring men of the  
country.

The curse visited upon Egypt, the curse  
of fire, frogs, etc., was an evidence of  
Divine love in comparison with the curse  
of Republicanism this country is now  
laboring under.

Working men of America—will you  
heed these things? Will you consent  
longer to follow the cloud which has al-  
ready led you so far from peace and hap-  
piness? Will you endorse and support  
the power which takes you by the throat  
Mocks at your prayers—robs you of la-  
bor—toys with your liberties—reveals in  
your blood—lives on your earnings and  
makes the laboring men mudsills on  
which to rear still higher an accused and  
oppressive aristocracy?

Let us demand our rights—let us have  
retrenchment—reform—law—order and  
economy. Let us have EQUAL TAXATION.  
La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11.—Immense frauds  
in revenue have been discovered here.—  
The United States Collector for Cin. O.,  
reached here yesterday to investigate.

A large liquor house has swindled the Gov-  
ernment out of \$150,000, but will be  
compelled to refund at once or pay \$200,  
000.

A. A. Harris was arrested here by or-  
der of Gov. Brownlow in accordance with  
a requisition from Gov. Bramlette. Har-  
ris is indicted in the Kentucky courts for  
acts during the war.

There is exciting times in the Tennes-  
see Legislature on the negro franchise  
question.